

# THE EAST TENNESSEE UNION FLAG.

## THE UNION FLAG.



JONESBOROUGH, TENN.

Friday, Oct. 13, 1865.

### THE DIFFICULTY AT JOHN-SON'S DEPOT.

Johnson's Depot, Oct. 10, 1865.  
Being called on by Capt. Geo. E. Grisham to state what I know about the difficulty which occurred between him and Col. Patton; on last night I called on Capt. Grisham to know if he was going to reply to Col. Patton. He replied that he had no invitation and would not intrude. I told him I would see Col. Patton about it. I went and asked Col. P., and he said that Capt. G. was welcome to a reply. Col. P. made the first speech, and when Capt. G. was making his reply, Col. P. rose and walked up to Capt. G. and said you are a liar, and Capt. G. as well as I could understand, returned the compliment. Some persons I believe stepped between Col. P. and Capt. G.; I then returned to another room with a lady, and in a few minutes I heard the difficulty begin. My understanding is that Capt. G. recommenced his reply, and that Patton made the attack, &c.

M. D. L. BOREN.

We certify that we were present at the discussion between Capt. Grisham and Col. Patton. Col. P. spoke three hours, his speech being very abusive of Capt. Grisham, Gen. Gillem, Capt. McFall and others. When Capt. Grisham got up to reply to him, Patton drew his revolver on him, but friends got him to take his seat. Capt. G. then resumed his speech, but had not said much, when Patton very suddenly jumped upon him, and commenced a fight. Patton's attack was very ungentlemanly.

G. WILBORN HODGE,  
WM. LYLE,  
WM. BAKER.

### Card from Col. N. G. Taylor.

We are pleased to publish the following "Card" from our friend Col. N. G. Taylor, Congressman elect from this District. Do not fail to read it. He is a true friend to the people of East Tennessee:

For the East Tennessee Union Flag.  
A CARD.

To the Loyal People of the First Congressional District of Tennessee.

FELLOW-CITIZENS:—I think it of importance to make one or two suggestions to you, for your consideration and action.  
The Government of the United States, is undoubtedly indebted to the loyal people of East Tennessee, many millions of dollars—principally, on two accounts; first, on account of spoliation committed on our property by the Rebels, during the war; and secondly, on account of property of various kinds, belonging to loyal citizens, used, consumed, or damaged by the Federal forces, during the war.

Your Representatives, if permitted to take their seats in Congress, will be expected by you to ask Congress to make an appropriation of money to pay you, for your losses thus incurred. While Congress may recognize the validity of one class of your claims, it may refuse to pay another class. But, before Congress will make any appropriation, your Representatives will be required to make a clear exhibit of the nature, and extent of the liability of the Government; and the specific grounds upon which such appropriation is claimed. So prepare your Representatives to present, and to justify your claims, therefore, and to successfully demand their payment—they must be provided with the necessary information, in a clear, concise and comprehensive form. I therefore, most respectfully suggest to you, that your County Courts, at their next meeting—ought to appoint a commission of free rate business men for each County, with subordinates or assistants in each Civil District—whose duty it shall be, to examine personally, and ascertain, upon the testimony of credible witnesses, and report in tabular form, every just claim against the Government of every class, taking care to make the proper distinction between losses incurred, or damages sustained on account of spoliation or depredations committed by rebels, or rebel forces, and damages and losses sustained by authority of Union forces. Give your Representatives such a document, in clear, brief form, properly sustained in its statements, by the sworn testimony of true men, and authenticated by the signature and seals of your Clerks, and certified by your Circuit Judges, and they can then act promptly, and intelligently, armed with facts, that it will be very difficult for fair minded members to resist. A very interesting, important, and useful addition to such a document, would be a succinct statement of the name, residence, family, and services, and sufferings, of every man woman and child, in each district, who has borne any part in the war for the Government—or, at all events, the names of those who have been killed or wounded in, or out of the army, in defence of the Government, and of all who have served in the Army of the United States.

As a citizen of the State, I desire to offer you one other suggestion. We are just out

of a four years war—which has reduced East Tennesseeans to almost universal poverty.—Very many of us, were in debt at the beginning of the war, and while the ever growing interest has increased our indebtedness, our personal property, in the shape of horses, cattle, hogs, mules, sheep and other perishable goods, which we relied upon as the means with which to meet our liabilities, have disappeared, and been swept away, by the storm of war. We have no money to pay our debts, and until the mechanic can earn it, and the farmer can dig it out of the earth, or until the Government pays us what it justly owes, we can have little or none. Under these circumstances, if creditors are permitted to press, with the law, the debtors of the country, the little personal property left to the debtor, and his farm to boot—if he have one, will be sacrificed at execution sale, for a song. His family distressed, himself discouraged, and the debt not materially diminished. I submit, then, to every humane and fair minded citizen, that the people ought to petition our Legislature to pass an act, forbidding forced sales of property for debts, by law, except in cases of fraud or attempted fraud, for at least four years. Believing that these hastily presented suggestions merit the prompt action of the people, I submit them to you, my fellow-citizens, and remain very respectfully,  
Your obt. servt.,  
N. G. TAYLOR.

N. G. T. The East Tennessee Papers are respectfully requested to copy the above Card.  
N. G. T.

### The Bible and the American Bible Society.

The Bible belongs to the world—God in love gave it to the human family. The civil war through which we have just passed, has put the stamp of nationality upon the precious Bible. What a glorious field is opened now to all classes of men. Then let prejudice be laid aside, "crimination and re-crimination cease," and earnest efforts be made by all to bring our beloved country up to the moral position she once occupied; yes, let her march be onward to greater heights. A glorious destiny awaits us. Let the truths of the Bible be taught in our Schools. Let parents put the Bible in the hand of their children, instead of the demoralizing trash with which the hand abounds.

The American Bible Society, is a national institution—it, as all Christians should—knows no East, no West, no North, no South, but the whole nation, and may God help us to become a united and happy people. "Providence has plainly ordained that we shall be one people, with one government, one civilization, one Bible, one Christian faith and destiny.

Let every man and woman, who loves and now desires peace, aid in spreading the holy precepts of the Bible. Then will we have not only a nominal, but a lasting, and a righteous peace. The sentiments and prayer of all should be,

"The cause of Truth and human weal,  
O, God above!  
Transfer it from the sword's appeal,  
To peace and love."

"The Washington county Bible Society," auxiliary to the "American Bible Society," like many other benevolent institutions, was ruined and disorganized by the war. But it was re-organized on the 23rd of Sept. 1865, at a called meeting for that purpose which convened at the request of Rev. W. F. Baird, General Agent. The following officers were elected for the ensuing year. Rev. L. F. Drake, President, Dr. S. B. Cunningham, Vice President, Rev. R. D. Black, Secretary, Jas. E. Dillworth, Treasurer. An Executive Committee was also elected, consisting of the Secretary and Treasurer, with Judge S. J. W. Lucky, Dr. S. B. Cunningham, Dr. J. D. Gibson, John Lampton, Rev. N. Buchanan.

An order for a large lot of Bibles and Testaments was made out for the Secretary to forward. We look for these books in a short time. They will be sold at first cost, and given to those who are not able to pay for them, so that none need be destitute of the word of God. Many Bibles and Testaments were sold by our society for Confederate money—which would in reality, leave our county Society in debt. But the Parent Society, owing to the state of the country, cancels this debt, and we are allowed to start in the good work afresh.

During the war, though blundered more or less, they continued to supply all demands as far as possible, in all sections of the country. Thousands of copies, both of Bibles and Testaments, were distributed to "the armies and people of the Southern States." These amounted in the aggregate to more than three hundred thousand volumes.

The following resolution passed at the Forty-Eighth Anniversary of the American Bible Society, held in New York, May 12th, 1861; shows the Christian spirit of the Society.

4th, Resolved, "That while as Christians we acknowledge the Holy Scriptures as a bond of Union, no civil dissensions shall divide us from spreading the Gospel of Truth over every section of our afflicted land."

With this noble record, the American Bible Society, now stands ready to furnish the people of all the States with the Word of Life. The Freedmen will also be, in a proper manner, supplied with the Word of Life.

Let all now, more than ever, take the Word of God, as the man of their counsel; and live in accordance with its holy precepts.

"What Glory glides the sacred page!  
Majestic, like the sun,  
It gives a light to every age;  
It gives, but borrows none."

Then let  
"Our souls rejoicing pursue,  
The steps of Him we love,  
Till Glory breaks upon our view,  
In brighter worlds above."  
R. D. BLACK.

Abraham Lincoln at the time of his death, was aged 55 years, 2 months and 2 days.

### Gov. Brownlow's Message.

Nashville, Oct. 2.—Gov. Brownlow's annual message congratulates the people on witnessing the termination of the rebellion. Amendments and additions to the franchise law are recommended. The restoration of civil law he says has worked well, and prosperity is promised in every section. Guilty rebels should be treated with severity in proportion to their offences, and the mass with ten years disfranchisement, but the leaders with neither mercy nor forbearance. Emigration should be fostered and encouraged.

He is convinced that white and colored people cannot live together politically, or socially, as equals, and advocates their removal to some portion of the national territory best adapted for a nation of freemen. The testimony of negroes he recommends to be taken in the courts. President Johnson's reconstruction policy is strongly endorsed as the only hope of the country.

The Masonic Lodge of Tennessee met to day for the first time in four years. The Methodist Conference met on Wednesday in Edgefield.

### Later from Mexico.

New York, Oct. 3.—The steamer Star of the Union, from New Orleans on the 23d, has arrived. The Times City of Mexico correspondence says the arrests of Liberals and those suspected of Liberalism are so numerous that it will soon take one half the nation to guard the prisoners. Most barbarous orders are issued by the French commanders. One is that every one found wearing leather shall be hanged!

The occupation of Tehuacan had caused a great sensation. Owing to its importance it was feared that all the Austrian detachments on the road will be captured. The Liberals held the road between Monterrey and Matamoros. The French Gen. Brincourt, at Chihuahua, demands reinforcements, as his column was not strong enough for Negret's forces.

The French garrison is kept shut up in the State of Durango by the Liberal Gen. Patal. The French column of 1,200 men are unable to move out of the encampment fifty miles from Tampico, as the guerrillas had captured all the mules and horses.

The Liberals held the main town in the State of Mexico. No one dares to go a league outside of the city. The Mexico correspondent says there is no submission in these people, and the coming winter will show us a struggle on a grander scale than we have yet witnessed.

### Grant and Mexico.

A Philadelphia dispatch asserts quite positively, but gives no authority, date or place in support of the statement, that Gen. Grant recently said that our Government would soon force Maximilian to quit Mexico, it being less expensive to give the Mexican Liberals the aid they require than to guard the Rio Grande border. He did not think any call for troops would be required, the regular army being sufficient for the purpose. Confirmation will be required for this story before much importance is attached to it. In this connection some of Mr. Seward's recently published diplomatic correspondence has additional interest. On the 27th of February, 1861, he instructed our late Minister at Paris, Mr. Dayton, in view of the expected arrival of Maximilian at Paris, on his way to Mexico, that if the latter appeared in Paris only in his character of a Prince of the house of Hapsburg, to be neither demonstrative nor reserved in his deportment toward him. If he appeared with any assumption of authority in regard to Mexico, Mr. Dayton was to entirely refrain from intercourse with him. If any remark or inquiry as to the Minister's conduct should ensue therefrom, Mr. Dayton was, if necessary to say that his conduct was prescribed by instructions from Washington. The United States officials acknowledged revolutions only by direction of the President, upon full and mature consideration, and until such was obtained no formal or informal communications with political agents or representatives of revolutionary movements were to be held. On the 30th of April, 1863, Mr. Seward again wrote to Mr. Dayton: It is, of course, not impossible that new embarrassments for this Government may grow out of the Archduke's assumption of authority in Mexico. But we shall do all that prudence, justice and honor require to avert them. At the same time we shall not forego the assertion of any of our national rights. If such precaution fail to secure us against aggression, we shall then, I trust, be able to rise, without great effort, to the new duties which in that case will have devolved upon us. I remain now firm, as heretofore, in the opinion that the destinies of the American continent are not to be permanently controlled by any political arrangements that can be made in the capitals of Europe."

The Coric correspondent of the New York World furnishes some more items and speculations concerning the spread of Fenianism in Ireland. He estimates the number enrolled now at forty thousand and thinks that the British troops in Ireland are secretly disaffected to a large extent.

The President has pardoned M. C. Gallaway, former editor of the Memphis Avalanche, and once a member of Gen. Forrest's staff. Gen. Jesse D. Clements, Col. Samuel D. Morgan and Irby Morgan, prominent citizens of Nashville, and widely known throughout the State, have also been pardoned.

### THE JERSEY CITY GHOST.

Tremendous Excitement—Churches Hobbled—Pale Blush Lights Seen—Cold Corpse-Like Bodies Felt—Horrible Noises Heard—An Explanation.

[From the New York Daily News, 20th.]

The matter has created an *emeute* in Jersey City, which is perfectly tremendous. On Sunday night hundreds of men and women, excited to the highest point of morbid curiosity and superstition, congregated in the vicinity of all the up-town houses of worship in the city. About forty persons went over from Hoboken also—among them a committee of examination—and a numerous crowd from New York, attested the sensation which the report had up to that time created.

A mob of three or four hundred persons assembled in Erie street, and were finally dispersed by the police; another of the German Catholics in South Eighth street, until a late hour in the night.

Last night there was no abatement of the excitement. The ghost has, however, been very generally located somewhere near the St. Boniface, although nothing is as yet known to the populace, and our reporter was pressing requested to make no mention of any particular locality. Among the various explanations thus far suggested by the knowing ones, is the idea that some fellow has by some device found ingress under the flooring of the St. Boniface, and is amusing himself by practising upon the credulity and superstitions of the people, betaking himself there at night and regaling the alarmed victims with dismal yelps and howls.

One gentleman, well known in the city, insisted that the ghost is located in the vicinity of Father Seneg's in South Eighth street. He relates that while his daughter was out on Sunday night, hunting for the ghost, she saw in passing the above named edifice, a spook or ghost upon the steeple, which waved its hands mysteriously towards the spire, hurled a pave-stone directly down in front of her face (fortunately not hitting her) and suddenly disappeared.

She describes the specter as having been gigantic in appearance, with eyes hollow and fiery, like marsh light, and wearing a long flowing robe which resembled a cloud, so vapory and mistlike was its apparent texture. At the same time she heard noises of the most unearthly order, which seemed to issue from within the building.

Night before last, during the progress of the storm, singular lights were seen to move to and fro slowly and warily in the edifice of St. Boniface. A policeman who was present, and first noticed it describes the color as having been yellow with a bluish tinge, and totally unlike anything he had ever before seen. They would be seen only for an instant flitting to and fro and then die out succeeded by shrieks and hollow moanings.

Thus far the matter progressed among the populace, and all day yesterday the wildest wonderment prevailed; and the ghost was the sole topic of conversation. Men talked of spectres and shadows upon the street; women gossiped, half shivering with terror, about the strange mystery, and the *femmes* absolutely shuddered—even to the importunate new-boy—at the weird revelations which went from lip to lip.

But last evening the excitement waxed wilder and more tumultuous; several German societies turned out with arms in their hands to drive away his ghostship, a procedure sufficient to drive away any ghost of respectability, and in general Jersey City was in a perfect state of insanity.

Some facts of a very peculiar order came to light last evening, that only served, when disseminated, to heighten the fever of the public. Several gentlemen of undoubted veracity and respectability were invited to visit one of the previous named edifices in company with the sexton. As they entered the gate and passed around the building, the same singular lights previously mentioned were observed by one of the party. Decided to press on, he however, made no mention of the matter, until one of his companions hazarded the remark:

"Why, the building is lighted!" And sure enough the building was lighted: a faint bluish flame appearing exactly in the position of the candelabrum.

"The gas has evidently been lighted to frighten away the ghost," rejoined one of the party rather skeptically.

The investigators entered The edifice was silent as a tomb within, and the tall columns gleamed like spectre under the pallid illusion of the light. No sound save that of the muffled footsteps of the party disturbed the repose of the dimly illuminated atmosphere. It was a *mise en scene* to excite, indeed, into dreams of the supernatural, grander than those of Atraxino, and more superstitious than ever froze the heart of Moslem Saracen or haunted the reveries of opium intoxicated Turk. The faint flame of the candelabrum only served to make the darkness more visible, and the shadows which haunted the gloomy aisles of the Church more terribly suggestive.

"Let us turn off the gas," stammered one of the party, shudderingly. The gas was accordingly turned off, but strange—ah! the strangest of all!—the dim, uncertain flame still flick-

ered above the candelabrum, continuing to burn without the slightest disturbance from a gust of air which at that moment stirred unceasingly the drapery of the pulpit and the arms and fabric of the candelabrum.

"What the devil is the matter with the thing?" gasped the skeptical gentleman rather profanely, by way of keeping his courage up. I'll put it out; see if I won't."

While striving to put out the light by waving hats near it his hand came accidentally in contact with it. It was cold—stone cold—cold as the hand of a corpse, and the skeptic shrunk back with a shudder, as the fire of the candelabrum went out in darkness.

But as the light went out a low, moaning ominous sound arose from the flooring of the building, gradually expanding in volume until ghastly shrieks and groans (distinctly articulate) broke in on every side, reverberated with unearthly laughter in every part of the building, and died away in hollow murmurs, like the falling of dirt upon a multitude of coffins.

This was three times repeated, and again a bluish flame appeared above the candelabrum.

These facts are attested upon the veracity of every one of the several gentlemen present.

Upon the promulgation of the above, the crowd became next to unmanageable, and seemed determined to force the doors of the St. Boniface and one or two other edifices in the vicinity.

Not a few, however, treated the whole matter as a hoax, and insisted that the whole story was a fabrication of some over-zealous, or over-excited imagination.

Our reporter was assured yesterday at the police headquarters (Jersey City) that there was more in the matter than the stoutest hearts dare acknowledge; but we must wait for further developments. He was, moreover, assured that a card would be published in the course of a day or two by the clergyman and trustees of a certain prominent house of worship in the city, giving all they know about the matter.

### A Re-affirmation—The Story About Dr. Kane.

The "family and friends" of the late Dr. Kane, the Arctic explorer, and the enemies of his widow, having put forth a sweeping denial of our statements made a few days ago, we take this occasion to reiterate those statements with additional facts and circumstances of a confirmatory character which have been furnished us from the most respectable authority.

First, we desire to correct an inadvertent though unimportant error of the first recital, viz: it was the brother, Robert P. Kane, not the brothers and executors, who signed the bond, a copy of which is in possession of our informant, in 1862. To that brother, \$5,000 which he left as a legacy to his wife. Mr. Robert P. Kane has admitted, as our information runs, that such a sum was left to her; but he said he would not pay it unless she refused to do. When compelled to pay something for fear of a suit and the publication of the letters, Robert twice persuaded her to take the case out of the lawyer's hands by cajolery—professions of brotherly interest—his purse was hers, &c.—never paying her more than one or two monthly installments of the interest promised, and then falling off.

When the suit was commenced and the book in preparation, all kinds of tricks were resorted to to terrify her. A strange woman called on her with a message that "she would be put in the State prison if she even thought of publishing the letters." Threats were conveyed to her in various ways; stratagems employed to get possession of the letters; and she had to resort to stratagems to save them. A lady, related to the Kanes, called on and showed her attention, inviting her to dinner, and introducing her as "Miss Fox"—to manufacture evidence that she went by her maiden name and thus could not have been married.—The tracks were numberless. At the compromise, Robert agreed to pay \$2,000 down and \$350 a year to her. He paid \$1,000, but refused any more, though it was in his bond. He demanded from her a written release from his bonds, which she would not give, as she owed the money to her counsel. The lawyers sued Mr. Kane on his bond for it, but he brought all kinds of legal dodges to evade payment, till Mr. Brewster, Mrs. Kane's Philadelphia counsel, gave it up in disgust. In May last Robert refused to pay any more interest unless Mrs. Kane would release him from his bond. She took advantage of the default, retained her letters and returned the bond. Her counsel are to be paid out of the book proceeds. There appears to have been four witnesses to the marriage which took place in New York, October, 1853—two of them being Mrs. and Miss Fox.

When it is remembered that Dr. Kane's work on his explorations realized one hundred thousand dollars and that the amount was paid to his heirs, the meanness of keeping back \$5,000 bequeathed to his widow will readily be admitted by all fair minded people. Not only that, but the family and friends of the deceased navigator have loaded her name with calumny denying the engagement everywhere, and will be rightly published by the convincing exposure made in the forthcoming book. And not only have they maligned her, but

also those, male and female, who be-friended her. We may state, in conclusion, that the MS. of the forthcoming work, with a new preface was to have been placed in the hands of Mr. Carleton, the eminent publisher, this morning, September 12, and that the volume will be presented to the public as soon as it can be put in print. And we may add that a portion of our information comes from a party who saw the suppressed memoir in MS. and in proof, and who was present at the sealing of the box of letters, &c., in 1862. When the book makes its appearance the public will be enabled to decide whether the material portions of our original statement, so flatly denied by the "family and friends" of Dr. Kane, are a "canard" or not.—*Rockester Union*.

CANADA is becoming dopplated. This in itself is a sure sign that the Union is receiving the mass of its emigration. The exodus has been so serious as to create a call in some quarters upon the attention of Government; but young Canada continue flocking to the border. The Bishop of Toronto lately gave as his reason for not rebuilding his cathedral, the great losses which his diocese has sustained in number. In 1861 this Catholic diocese had a congregation of 42,000; but according to the census now given by the Bishop it does not contain more than 30,000. Toronto City from having 8,000 Catholics has diminished to 4,000. Not one, but many Canadian journals, make the same complaint, and the emigration, though mostly from among the Irish, seems to extend to other sects and classes of working men. "The people," says a Montreal journal, "are leaving us by tens of thousands."—This seems to be no phenomenon but only the reasonable out working of that natural law which seeks every good opening, and which, some day, may influence Canada itself to come into the Union.

A paper called the New Nation, published in Richmond, Va., talks in the following healthy style: "The unconditional preservation of the Union, the perpetuity of a republican form of government, the unconditional, universal freedom of all men, the equal rights of loyal citizens before the law, without regard to race or color, the establishment of systems of general education throughout the whole length and breadth of our country, for the benefit of all classes, irrespective of race or color, the rights of proscribed Union refugees and prosecuted Union men everywhere, the interests of a high order of civilization, oppressed humanity and pure Christianity, will be constantly fearlessly, and faithfully advocated and defended by the New Nation."

### Sketch of Gov. Sharkey.

Gov. Sharkey was born in 1798, in East Tennessee, whence he removed at the age of four years to Mississippi. In personal appearance he is dignified, but entirely affable and unassuming. His height is fully six feet, and his figure is sufficiently developed to avoid gauntness, without approaching uncomely plethora. His face wears a kindly expression, and is eminently of a contemplative and judicial mould, rather than executive. It bears the rudeness of a vigorous old age, and is somewhat of a triangular cast being very broad in the forehead, and tapering at the chin; hair perfectly white.

The weak points of the Governor's character (as a ruler, not as a man,) are that he has too great kindness of heart, and is disposed to confide too much in the goodness and honesty of others. His temperament is sanguine, even to optimism. Governor Sharkey was a life-long Whig in politics, and now stands with the party calling itself Conservative, in opposition to the Constitutionals. The Conservatives favor education for the freedmen, the right of testifying in the courts, but are inflexibly opposed to negro suffrage. During the administration of President Fillmore, he was consul to Havana, and in 1851, he was president of the Nashville Convention, and was largely influential in securing the adoption, by that body of the compromise measures of Henry Clay, instead of the violent disunion propositions advocated by the secessionists of that time. For twenty seven years he was Chief Justice of the High Court of Errors and Appeals.—*Nash. Press & Times*.

### Facetiae.

Two lawyers in a county court—one of whom had gray hair, and the other, though just as old a man as his learned friend, had hair which looked suspiciously black—had some altercation about a question of practice in which the gentleman with the dark hair remarked to his opponent:

"A person at your time of life, sir," looking at the barrister's gray head, "ought to have a long enough experience to know what is customary in such cases."

"Yes, sir," was the reply; "you may stare at my gray hair, if you like. My hair will be gray as long as I live, and yours will be black as long as you dye."

Jay Cooke's preference among the ladies is believed to be a Loan widow.

Never look for truth in a graveyard, for the dead are necessarily liars.

A man who speculates in lottery tickets is pretty sure, in the end, to be broken on the wheel.